

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

FLOOD CONTROL ON VAST SCALE FOR SOUTHWEST

Six Major Projects Covering
Many States Will Cost
Many Millions

AID OF GOVERNMENT FINANCE TO BE ASKED

Hydroelectric Power, Sanita-
tion and Irrigation Scheme
Are Included in Survey

PONT WORTH, Tex., Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence) — Floods and droughts of recent years in the southwest have aroused the people to the necessity of remedial measures, and as a result officials have under discussion an irrigation, flood control, hydroelectric power development and stream cleaning program of tremendous proportions.

Six major projects, extending over as many states, are included in the contemplated program. These, engineers report, will reclaim millions of acres of land now subject to overflow, provide ample water for irrigation purposes in arid sections of Texas and Oklahoma, and furnish power for generating electricity in almost unlimited quantities.

The cost of the improvements runs into the millions of dollars, and demands of the Federal Government will be asked. Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Texas, New Mexico, and Arkansas are the states which will derive the greatest benefits from the program as now planned, and it will require years to complete it even after the question of finance has been settled.

Plan River Control

Probably the most far-reaching of the several projects is the one which has for its goal the submersion of the Arkansas River from its source in Colorado to its junction with the Mississippi. This, it is estimated, and its tributaries, the Colorado, Arkansas, and Grand Rivers, will have to be dammed, and dams which will be required will exceed 1000 ft. It is estimated that four of these will be required to control the Canadian River across the Panhandle of Texas, will cost \$5,000,000.

Private capital may be used, to some extent in harnessing the Grand River in Oklahoma, the Grand River Hydroelectric Company contemplating the formation of one of the largest electrical units in the United States. Involving 1,300,000 acre feet of water in Mayes and Wagoner Counties in the western portion of the State, it would have the largest electric generating capacity in the southwest.

Power for Farms

Power generated at the proposed plants in the Panhandle of Texas would be used to a large extent in pumping water from hundreds of shallow wells in the South Plains districts where irrigation now is being retarded by the high cost of pumping. The United States Department of Agriculture is interested in this phase of the project, and a report on its possible uses is to be made by A. Lincoln Bellows, bridge engineer of the department.

Major Gen. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, has been retained by the Amarillo Board of City Development to make a detailed study of the situation. According to A. E. Blinn, Texas Commissioner for the Canadian and Red Rivers, a group of eastern capitalists headed by C. M. Ross of Detroit, prepared to finance the plan. It is believed by General Goethals that the second most important major project is wholly feasible.

Texas, and has to do with the elimination of pollution of Trinity River and the reduction and termination of those lands adjacent to it. It is felt that the experts are advancing the former.

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about the life of the farmer

and the country

in the United States

Autumn Dahlia Exhibition Opens in Horticultural Hall

Varicolored Entries, Some Unusually Large, Trace Development Through Intensive Cultivation

Under the joint auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the New England Dahlia Society, the annual dahlia exhibition which opened today in Horticultural Hall will continue through tomorrow evening offering to public view a showing which, while perhaps not equaling in numbers the showing of last year, leaves nothing to be desired for quality and for the introduction of new and important seedlings.

The vast bouquet of dahlias, many of them of enormous size, encourages interesting reflection upon the change which has been brought about through the intensive cultivation of dahlias. It seems a far cry from the humble dahlia which fell expectedly within a moderate range of colors, adhered to the conventional, closely folded pattern of petals, to this day when dahlias may be variegated like peacock feathers or like chrysanthemums in their design and for whose color and shading there seems no limitation.

Growers point to the exceedingly dry weather which has influenced the dahlia season and express themselves as happily surprised that they are able to produce individual exhibits of such scope since conditions have militated against the last until this date of some of the varieties they desired most to show.

Unusual Blooms

From the Montrose Dahlia Gardens at Wakefield there is an exhibition of unusual opulence and variety. Albert L. Strobel, proprietor of the gardens, is taking especial pride in the new seedling, Alexander Pope, which he introduces for the first time, a bloom which commonly measures eight to 10 inches across of the most brilliant scarlet and whose especial virtue, Mr. Strobel says, is its superior stem, which exceeds in strength the customary stem of big flowers.

Wonderland is a scarlet edged primly with frosted rose which, while it is not limited for exhibition to this showing, occasions much interest for its symmetry and color. Black Jack is one of the famous among California dahlias, whose outer petals are deep crimson and whose larger portion is pale violet. Albert C. Southwick, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, has sent a magnificent exhibit of callaillies interspersed with a small and choice group of rarer orchids.

From the gardens of J. K. Alexander at Eliot Bridgewater there is a new yellow decorative dahlia just being introduced, the Susan B. Holmes. The splendid Miss Ellen Kelly, a magnificent example of the peony flower dahlia is effective and the beautiful Mrs. C. B. Benedict.

Mr. S. V. R. Crosby has offered a small group of choice dahlias, the No. 403, as yet unnamed attracting particular notice.

From W. E. Hainway of New Nook Dahlia Gardens is taking special pride in Granda, deep cerise, in a great basket of Amurensis, known more intimately in the United States as the Italian God, and in City of Lawrence, a new, flawless lemon. For the deeper golds there is Paul Michael,特别 shaped and the Mrs. E. P. Lindsay dame adam with palid gold.

The orchid Marmon, for which Mrs. Southwick is especially noted, is extremely desirable price three years ago, is again in exhibition. Mrs. Southwick's collection, like many others in this show, is interesting because it has been arranged on the basis of triumph earned at the Worcester show last week.

Decorative Exhibits

From the Withersell & Greenough Gardens in Braintree there is an especially fascinating Rosa Bonheur,

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dahlia exhibition, Horticultural Hall, 2 to 9.
Theaters:
Majestic—"Rose Marie," 8.
Keith's—Vanderbilt, 8.
Plymouth—"The Fall Guy," 8:30.
Photoplay:

Colonial—"Don Q," 8:15.
Fenway—"The Horseback,"
Symphony Hall—"Winds of Chance,"
1:15, 3:15.
Tremont Temple—"The Pool," 2:15, 3:15.

TONIGHT'S EVENTS

Dahlia exhibition, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 9.
Exhibit, Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, 1 to 4.
Addressess under the auspices of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association, Massachusetts Branch, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 3:30 to 7:30.
Informal opening, Boston Mycological Club, Haven South Station, 12:15 p.m.
Dedication of Paul Abraham Synagogue, 70 Wayland Street, Roxbury, 1.

MONDAY'S EVENTS

Informal opening of the Girls' City Club of Boston, 8.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., under the Act of March 3, 1879, and of postage provided for in section 1101, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Will your school room be a truly "honey-room?"

Besides the care that must be taken with the selection of the college girl's wardrobe, which, of course, must be as smart as smart can be, thought should also be given to the other things necessary to those dormitories, for instance, will be more like home if it contains neatly dressed curtains and rugs—a lamp always burns, too, and little bed pillows, books and pads of other little articles that make up home life. And, first of all, the right sort of fabrics for the room—every substance is given to help you to your selection and good taste in taking a room.

LOVEMAN, JOSEPH & LOEB
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

UNITED STATES PAYING HOMAGE TO CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 1)
United States, the government of which had been created by the Constitution, was not yet in existence. The Governor had referred his request to the commission with a recommendation that it receive further consideration.

Thus, before the annual outing of the Horticultural Association of Lake Quinsigamond, a series of regulations concerning the Right of Way, which was to be constructed across the eastern border of the State, was adopted, providing for the greater part of the route. In this latter, Mr. Goodwin, who had then come into the service of the State, gave his name to the "Goodwin Cut." In this cut, which is 1,000 feet long, 100 feet wide, 100 feet deep, and 100 feet high, the granite walls stand upright, as solid as mountains.

He added: "The State is under an imminent promise to increase all salaries each year until the maximum is reached while has been fixed by the Commission on Administration and Finance."

FLOOD CONTROL ON VAST SCALE FOR SOUTHWEST

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of a Trinity River Sanitation and Reclamation District, and to this end have called a meeting to be held in Dallas Sept. 21. Representatives from all cities along the river from Gainesville to the Gulf have been asked to attend.

To Prevent Floods

Twenty cities are to be asked to provide drainage plants. The meeting also will seek to devise means for issuing bonds for the erection of a series of reservoirs along the river to prevent the recurrence of floods which in years past have been destructive to one of the most productive regions of the State.

Tarrant, in which is situated Fort Worth and across which are two large water conservancy districts, a separate water conservancy district, the primary project under way, the primary survey for which is nearing completion. Tarrant's plan call for the construction of five reservoirs impounding a total of 1,150,000 acre feet of water, which would eliminate flood dangers and provide water for the irrigation of 150,000 acres of land, or approximately one-fourth of the country's area.

Brown County, southwest of Fort Worth, likewise is considering a \$2,000,000 bond issue for the construction of irrigation reservoirs after several years of lean crops due to drought.

Prefects Wide Area

Construction of 150 miles of levees on the America side of the Rio Grande River in Texas has been started. This improvement, costing \$2,120,000, will protect approximately 1,000,000 acres of land in the Lower Rio Grande Valley, which have been subject to overflow. It is being financed by bond issues voted in Hudspeth and Cannon Counties, through which the levee will extend. B. F. Williams, state reclamation engineer, is supervising the work.

The sixth project contemplated the harnessing of Devil's River, near Del Rio, in western Texas, for both irrigation and power generation. A tentative report in which it is recommended has been made by the State Board of Water Engineers. The board's final report will be submitted when the cost of the project has been determined.

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The Society for the Protection of Native Plants has a booth in the corridor at which there is literature especially appropriate to the outdoor interests of this season, with especially emphasis placed upon conservation.

From Seven Acres at Stoneham comes the deep rose Jersey Beauty and the excellent cerise Muskette, together with the sharp pink Independence and Eleonor Vandenberg.

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STATE EMPLOYEES' PAY RISE SOUGHT

Adequate Salary Schedules Declared Need

Edward H. Redmon, State Librarian, has asked for a hearing on the decision of the commission of administration and finance which refused to sanction his request for salary raises for employees in his department.

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Will your school room be a truly "honey-room?"

Besides the care that must be taken with the selection of the college girl's wardrobe, which, of course, must be as smart as smart can be, thought should also be given to the other things necessary to those dormitories, for instance, will be more like home if it contains neatly dressed curtains and rugs—a lamp always burns, too, and little bed pillows, books and pads of other little articles that make up home life. And, first of all, the right sort of fabrics for the room—every substance is given to help you to your selection and good taste in taking a room.

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NEW ENGLAND JEWELERS PLAN EXPOSITION TO PROMOTE TRADE

Movement Is in Line With Plans Inaugurated With Board of Trade of Six States to Improve Business Conditions

Another forward step in the steady advance of New England industries, this time in the country and its allied trades, is provided in an announcement made by J. Charles Stever, president of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Retail Jewelers Association, calling for the first annual New England Jewelry Exposition which will be held in Mechanics Building, Boston, Nov. 10-14.

The exposition will be, it is known, the first of its kind to be devoted exclusively to exhibits from manufacturing jewelers and associations here in the United States. There have been many exhibits of jewelry in the past but they have been usually in connection with an annual convention.

It will be held under the auspices of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Retail Jewelers Association with the co-operation of the retail jewelers associations of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut. The New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths Association have already lent their endorsement to the endeavor and similar expressions of approval and offers of support have been received from the heads of many large jewelry trade associations in the country.

The exposition plans to carry on the motives that actuated the recent formation of the New England Board of Trade.

POWER DEVELOPMENT HELD UP AS A NEW ENGLAND PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1)

has become practically obsolete. So, too, is the number of steam-driven plants, gradually dwindling toward the vanishing point.

We have entered upon the era of hydroelectric power, that is, power manufactured primarily by water, but with steam auxiliary plants. Even now, New England is connected with a vast super-power scheme. The Boston Edison Company is connected with the New England system, which is operating over large parts of New Hampshire, Vermont and New Hampshire, which, in turn, is connected with the Adirondack Power Company operating up to the headwaters of the Hudson River and covering a large part of eastern New York, which, in turn, through the power companies of Syracuse and Rochester finally ties up with Niagara Falls. This is even extended westward toward Cleveland and on to Detroit. Connecticut is set up in this system by the connection of the Hartford Electric Light Company with the Turners Falls Company through the Aspinwall plant. Maine, alone, holds out under a statute prohibiting the exportation from the State of electrical power.

Tides of Bay of Fundy

Maine also has in view the huge project of harnessing the tides of the Bay of Fundy by constructing four miles of rock dam from island to island across the mouths of Passamaquoddy and Cobbsit bays, keeping Passamaquoddy at low water and Cobbsit at low water, with a conduit joining them thereby creating a continuous flow through a power station with a maximum head of 11 feet. It is estimated that the cost of construction would be from \$5 to 10 million dollars and the time required for completion five years. There is also in the offing the possibility of connecting with the power and transmission project of the St. Lawrence River, which has been a debated question for several years and with which you are all more or less familiar.

The other matter of transportation is equally serious. We have certain advantages of water transportation. The Storrs report pointed out to us the advantages which we possess in competition with large parts of the United States, particularly through the Panama Canal and the line of the Illinois Central Railroad through their steamship system. But we live, breathe and have our being through our local railroad systems. If by a short-sighted policy we allow our motor trucks and motorbuses to replace them we shall be the sufferers.

New England is better served by highways than any other section of the country, and our railroads are therefore the greatest sufferers. Therefore, unless we can face this problem of the regulation of trucks and motorbuses and the proper co-ordination of service between railroads, trolley lines and motor trucks and buses, we shall cripple our industries, our commerce, our agriculture, etc., in my opinion, the two big things it would do to New England business men good to get together and talk about

Jewelers' Executive



J. CHARLES STEVER
President of Massachusetts and Rhode Island Retail Jewelers Association.

Bible to Be Read at Single Sitting

Relay of 25 Volunteers to Determine Time Needed for Entire Book

With the dates of trials on

exactly how long it will take to read the Bible about from the first word in Genesis to the last is not far off. A public reading of it will begin at 8 a.m. next Monday at the Seventh Day Adventist Temple, Warren Avenue, and West Canton Street.

At that time the Rev. Robert S. Fries, pastor, will begin. Fifteen minutes later a volunteer will continue the reading, taking it in immediately from where Mr. Fries leaves off. At quarter-hour intervals thereafter other volunteers will all in turn take up the task and will work in relay until the last word has been read.

The reader is to continue day and night without stopping except until the entire book is read. The record of the trials will be kept by the state of Oregon, which has the highest record of hours read by volunteers.

Under the plan adopted by the State of Oregon, the record will be taken every hour, so that the record of the trials will be taken every hour.

On the first trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the second trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the third trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the fourth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the fifth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the sixth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the seventh trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the eighth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the ninth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the tenth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the eleventh trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the twelfth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the thirteenth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the fourteenth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the fifteenth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the sixteenth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the seventeenth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the eighteenth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the nineteenth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the twentieth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the twenty-first trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the twenty-second trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the twenty-third trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the twenty-fourth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the twenty-fifth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the twenty-sixth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the twenty-seventh trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the twenty-eighth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the twenty-ninth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the thirtieth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

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On the thirty-eighth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the thirty-ninth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the fortieth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the forty-first trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the forty-second trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the forty-third trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the forty-fourth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the forty-fifth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the forty-sixth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the forty-seventh trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the forty-eighth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the forty-ninth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

On the fiftieth trial, which began at 8 a.m. on Dec. 1, 1924, the record was 1,000 hours, or 41 days, 16 hours, 40 minutes and 40 seconds.

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SUNSET STORIES

David and the Pigeons

"I WISH that I could come with you," said David, squeezing up a little closer to his mother. "So do I, dear," was the reply, "but this is a luncheon for ladies only."

"I suppose everybody would be very surprised if you took me," David surmised.

Mummie smiled. "I rather imagine that they would be," she said, "and I doubt if you would enjoy listening to the lecture that comes after the luncheon."

"Of course, I think that it is very kind of Aunt Mary to invite me to have luncheon with her," said David, after a short silence, "but I wish that she had someone for me to play with and I do wish that her home wasn't quite so tiny. I never knew what to do with my legs—there isn't any place for them to walk."

David and his mother were sitting in a taxi on their way to Aunt Mary's where David was to be left before Mummie went on to her club.

"I shall come and fetch you as soon as I can, dear," said Mummie, as the taxi drew up outside the block of apartments where Aunt Mary lived.

As David got out he saw Aunt Mary waving to him from her window and when he got to the top of the stairs she had opened the door and was ready ready to welcome him.

"I was just hoping," she said, "that you wouldn't be late, because the batter is all mixed for the waffles."

"Are we going to have waffles for lunch?" David asked eagerly.

"We are," said Aunt Mary, "and maple syrup too. First we must eat some sandwiches, though."

David wished to know more.

"Ah, yes, Aunt Mary, that is a surprise. Every one is different."

When David helped to clear the table after they had finished there was nothing to take away but a lot of crumbs.

"Those will do for the pigeons," said Aunt Mary.

David looked out of the window. "Aha! Aunt Mary, that is a surprise. Every one is different."

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David

PORTLAND MAN KIWANIS HEAD

New England District Convention Closes With Election of Officers

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12 (P)—Major Edward E. Philbrook of Portland was elected Governor of New England district Kiwanis late yesterday by the house of delegates by a vote of 85 to 31 over Arthur F. Crampton of Hartford, Conn.

For the first time seven lieutenant governors were elected instead of five. Robert E. Green of Boston was the only one of last year's lieutenant governors to be re-elected and his new jurisdiction will extend over eastern Massachusetts area alone, the New Hampshire clubs having been joined with central Massachusetts in a new district.

Dr. J. Edward Libby, district trustee of the Saco-Biddeford club, was chosen lieutenant-governor of the Maine section. The other lieutenant governors elected were: Connecticut, Harry Kennedy of New Haven; western Massachusetts and Vermont, William G. Johnson of Westfield; central Massachusetts and New Hampshire, George A. French of Manchester; southern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Thomas F. Ringer of Fall River; northeastern Massachusetts, James P. Armstrong of Malden.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the campaign against fire hazards of the International Association of fire chiefs and declaring against low-class moving pictures and literature. The place of holding the next convention was left with the district officials.

Silver cups were awarded yesterday to clubs in Waltham, Mass.; Sanford, Me.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Marlboro, Mass., and Greenwich, Mass., for the highest scores for interclub visits the past year.

The principal addresses were by J. Walter C. Taylor of Montreal, international vice-president; Ralph A. Amerman, of Scranton, Pa., international treasurer. Mr. Taylor expressed the hope that Kiwanis would become the organization through which the love between the people of Canada and those of the United States would grow even greater than it is today.

San Carlo Opera Company

The San Carlo Grand Opera Company will open its week's engagement at the Boston Opera House with a presentation of "Aida" Monday evening. A new baritone, Emilio Ghirardini, will make his American debut on that occasion.

Another first-American appearance will be that of Franco Tafuri, tenor, in "Cossacks" Tuesday evening. Giulio Gianni, a new Spanish tenor, will sing in "Rigoletto" Wednesday evening and in "La Bohème" Saturday afternoon. Other newcomers are Gioacchino Villa, baritone, and Leonora Corti, soprano.

The other operas announced for the week are "Hansel and Gretel" on Wednesday afternoon, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" Thursday evening, "La Forza del Destino" Friday evening and "Il Trovatore" Saturday evening.

At Boston Theaters

Monday evening William Parham opens a Boston engagement at the Tremont Theater in "The Buccaneer," a new drama by Anderson and Stalling.

Today the film version of "Bazza on Horseback" begins a week's run at the Fenway Theatre.

The resident company of the Colony Theater, under the direction of E. E. Clive, have begun rehearsals of the first play of the new season, "Captain X," a farce by Herbert Sweers, which they will present for the first time in America next Saturday night, Sept. 19.

On Sept. 21 the long awaited operaetta, "The Student Prince," comes to the Shubert Theater for a Boston run.

William Fox's film version of "The Pool" continues its Boston run at Tremont Temple with two performances daily, in a special presentation with music.

MISSIONARY OFFICIAL NAMED

PORLTAND, Me., Sept. 12 (P)—The Rev. Alfred V. Blais, New England district secretary of the American Missionary Association at Boston, has been appointed superintendent of the Congregational Conference and Missionary Society of Maine. It was announced here yesterday. He succeeds the Rev. Charles Harbutt, who at his own request is relieved of his duties and becomes superintendent emeritus.

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Henry Jensen and Miss Ruth A. Faulk Win Awards of Massachusetts Horticultural Society

HENRY JENSEN, 375 Pond Street, Jamaica Plain, is the winner of the silver cup offered by Albert C. Burrage, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, for the best少年 garden, 10 to 20 ft. designed, planted and cultivated by a member of the society under 18 years of age. This announcement has just been made by E. L. Farrington, secretary, acting upon the report of the garden committee consisting of Miss Marion Roby Case, Weston; James Wheeler, Natick; and Miss Delta I. Griffin, of the Children's Museum.

The Jensen boy, who is 17 years, has made a charming little garden in the corner of a pasture. It is shut in on one side by a stone wall, while a rail fence has been erected upon the other side to keep out the cows. There is a round bed in the middle containing a variety of tall perennials and bordered with sweet Alyssum. Other flowers in variety are planted around the sides. Altogether, 17 or 18 kinds have

been used. Some of the flowers were started in cold frames early in the spring, while others have been grown from seeds and bulbs planted in the open ground. The Jensen boy is a very enthusiastic horticulturist. He has been brought up among flowers and plants, his father being foreman on the Storrow estate.

Several other gardens visited by the committee were interesting and attractive, and one of them which was made by Miss Ruth A. Faulk, of 23 Rockland Street, Brookton, scored only a little below the Jensen garden. Because of the high character of Miss Faulk's garden, the committee recommended to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society that a special award be given her.

The trustees have acted favorably on this suggestion and the society's silver medal will be given her. Miss Faulk has been winning honors as a garden maker for several years. She has been a regular exhibitor at Horticultural Hall, Boston, and is now planning to enter the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, to take up some branch of horticulture as a profession.

BOSTON SCHOOLS IN READINESS FOR ENROLLMENT OF 141,000

"Good Morning, Teacher," Will Be Heard Throughout City Tuesday—New Buildings, Teachers, and Transfers Are Announced

Everything is ready for Boston's school opening next Tuesday morning. Monday every teacher is required to be in her place, to see that everything is ready. The children on Tuesday will go straight to the rooms assigned them in June. The Boston School Department is prepared to take care of an increase of 28,000 new pupils, or a total enrollment of 141,000, which is expected to be made in the first week of the new school year. This increase is expected to be distributed as follows: From 400 to 450 in the senior high schools; from 200 to 300 in ninth grades; 600 to 800 in the elementary grades; 500 to 600 in kindergartens; 100 to 150 in special classes.

Teachers' College Opens Enrollment at the Teachers' College is expected to reach a total of from 750 to 800, to a maximum of 125 to 150 with 256 entrants.

A full-time seat, it is said, will be given to each child. At the East Boston High it will be necessary to have the two-platoon system until the new building is occupied, which it is expected will be sometime in the course of the year. At the West Roxbury High, also, the platoon system will be in operation. With the occupancy of the new Dorchester High building last May the situation in that section will be comfortable. The boys will occupy the new building while the girls will have the spacious old one.

Four new buildings will be occupied for the first time on Monday: the new addition of nine classrooms to the Frank V. Thompson Intermediate School, the Channing School on Athelwood Street, with 12 classrooms and one special classroom; the Beaman in West Roxbury, consisting of three classrooms and a kindergarten, and the Morrison House in Roxbury. Additional space has been obtained in several old buildings by the utilization of space that was found to be practically wasted. This was accomplished by changing partitions and putting up new ones. Smaller classes and new methods in schoolhouse architecture which economizes space as was never thought of doing before cities became so big and land so valuable, have made the additional rooms possible.

New Principals New principals and transfer of principals include the appointments of Sidney T. H. Notton, submaster in the William E. Russell District; in the Emerson Intermediate District, East Boston; James H. Leahy, master of the Emerson District, to master of the

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Enforcing the Peace

Survey of International Affairs, 1922-23, by Arnold J. Toynbee. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. New York: Oxford University Press. American Branch. \$5.

The World After the Peace Conference, by Arnold J. Toynbee. London: Oxford University Press. Humphrey Milford, 25 net. New York: Oxford University Press. American Branch. \$1.75.

IT IS not easy to convey, in a few hundred words, any idea of a volume which succeeds in giving a survey of international affairs from 1920 to 1923 in the space of 500 pages, but it is only when one undertakes this task that one can realize to some degree how considerable is Professor Toynbee's achievement in producing the first volume of the "Survey of International Affairs," published under the auspices of the British Institute of International Affairs.

This institute already has an influence which is surprising in Great Britain, a country that pays very little attention to foreign politics, and it would be difficult to fathom any publication of a biased nature. Professor Toynbee, who, as his address this year at the Williamsburg (Mass.) Institute of Politics have shown, has strong views on European affairs, has succeeded nevertheless in producing an impartial volume as anybody could well produce.

Carries on Record

The last volume of the "History of the Peace Conference of Paris" appeared under the auspices of the British Institute in March, 1924, and Professor Toynbee has set out to carry on the record begun in that work. But the peace settlement has not been simultaneous in every country. It was virtually completed in Western Europe by the end of 1919, but it was delayed in the Middle East until the end of 1923. The present "Survey" does not go over ground which has already been covered in the "History of the Peace Conference" and therefore it is, in a way, ragged. The students cannot find all he needs to know about world affairs from 1920 to 1923 in this one volume of the "Survey," he must also have the "History of the Peace Conference" in his library. Future volumes of the "Survey," however, will give the reader a complete picture of political events year by year, and if these are as carefully prepared as is this first volume, then Professor Toynbee's reputation will become world-wide.

The preliminary volume "The World After the Peace Conference" was originally intended as a preface to the first volume of the "Survey." In it Professor Toynbee, in a style which reminds one of Gibson, describes the growth of the Great Powers and the subsequent sapping of their strength by industrialism, which knows no borders, and nationalism which, having crossed the local frontiers of before the war, has led to the disappearance of two of the Great Powers and to profound modifications in the political structure of the others. One theory leads to another, and Professor Toynbee's preface grew to such dimensions that it was wisely decided to publish it as a separate volume.

At His Best With Facts

Professor Toynbee, however, is at his best when he leaves theories and comes to hard facts. So many of us can theorize and so few of us can write history—especially recent history—with impartiality. The very fact that Professor Toynbee shows no bias adds weight to the general conclusions which are reached by the student of his "Survey."

In the first place, the reader is impressed by the extraordinary patience shown by the British Government since the war in its dealings with France. A French historian with Professor Toynbee's gifts would leave one with the same feeling, since it is produced by quotations from the official correspondence between the two governments rather than by any comment on this correspondence.

In the second place, this con-

cerns with a prominent stage of the African descendant of imported slaves.

THE traveler who sails by way of Trinidad and the innumerable islands of the Little Antilles to the point where Cuba noses into the Gulf of Mexico will doubtless find the air thickly charged with the romance of the filibuster adventure, as with the well-known breeze from the shore. Indeed one would have some difficulty in separating the two. Where would the glamour of the exploits of Columbus, Drake, Raleigh or Ponce de Leon without the tropical setting that these islands of the Spanish Main afford? The West Indies were the calling station of the explorers and the battleground of the hurricanes, and all Europe turned a romantic, not to say greedy, eye upon this new-found tropical treasure-trove.

Ascending Scale of Interest

Naturally the islands paid the attention for such overwhelming attraction. Scarcely one has not changed hands time and again as British, French, Spanish and Dutch sailors battaled for possession. The natural beauty of the islands have survived the tumult, but not the inhabitants. The ferocious Caribs, whom Columbus first met in Guadalupe, have been practically exterminated by the European invaders, and, sad to say, the gentle Arawaks have fared little better, the present inhabitants being a blend of new-

comers, with a prominent tinge of the African descendant of imported slaves.

Innumerable as the islands are, they arrange themselves in convenient order alike for the traveler and the travelogue, grading themselves neatly in an ascending scale of interest and size. After Trinidad, with its palms, orchids, monstera, arums and clustering bamboo and the extraordinary lake of boiling pitch, from which Raleigh once obtained the asphalt to stop the leaky gams of his ships, come the microscopic gems of the Windward and Leeward Islands—Tobago, said to be Robinson Crusoe's island; Grenada, the "spice island of the West," with its myriad noisy "whistling frogs" where the coral floor of the sea, observed through a diver's telescope, presents the appearance of a "paradise of flowers"; Barbados, a land of golden sunsets in the distance, and most charming island, where, for a time George Washington made his home; mountainous St. Kitts, all covered with sugar cane; Dominica, with its boiling lake, the scene of mighty naval conflicts; and French Guiana, with its glorious mantle of tropical verdure.

Northward, toward Florida, stretch the turtle and sponge islands of the Bahamas, with their forests of ebony and mahogany, and Nassau, "queen of the coral reefs," whose lurid sunsets and phosphorescent waters are familiar to the American tourist. Southward, toward Yucatan, lies Jamaica, "Queen of the Caribbean," resplendent with its blue mountains, foaming white cascades and coral strands. Between the two come American Porto Rico, a "veritable Garden of Eden," the "Black and Dominican republics" of Haiti, boasting a strange and sinister history, and, finally, Cuba, "pearl of the Antilles."

Scenes of Idyllic Beauty

Every island presents a scene of idyllic beauty. Indeed, tourists have been observed frequently to select the last island visited as the most beautiful. Mr. Manington awards the palm for loveliness to Dominica. The gorgeousness of the vegetation could hardly be exaggerated. Great trees are seen covered with orchids of the choicest kinds and draped with lianas and flowering vines, bamboos with their waving plumes, stately palms with their great crowns of graceful foliage. Even the precipitous rocks are hung with vines and ferns of enormous size and exquisite gracefulness. It is a wonderful picture of the heavy stillness of the forests, of which Kingsley has said: "You are in the shade on the wrong side of interest, in her subjects. One feels oddly, for example, that the author is trying, as near as may be, to write the biography of James J. Hill; in words of one syllable."

"The Master Builders" by Mary H. Wade seems to have been written for younger readers. This is a volume of what might be called biographical sketches—"the inspiring life stories," as says the paper jacket, of General Goethals, Andrew Carnegie, Henry Ford, James J. Hill, Alexander Graham Bell and Booker Washington." Yet here it seems to the present adult reader that the author errs in assuming a juvenility in her readers which would be a shade on the wrong side of interest, in her subjects. One feels oddly, for example, that the author is trying, as near as may be, to write the biography of James J. Hill; in words of one syllable.

Mr. Manington passes from one to

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another of these romantic tales in leisurely fashion, as becomes a traveler in such drowsy, unburdened regions, amusing himself as well as his reader with his quaint and exotic discoveries. He notes everything and explains everything, from the earliest mention of an island's history to an estimate of its future prospects, commercial and political. He delights in unfolding the story of the produce, whether coco, cotton or grapefruit, from the harvest on the island, through all intermediate stages of manufacture and transport, to the consumer's door or breakfast-table. Sometimes he allows himself to discourse in detail on matters sufficiently dealt with in the school textbook.

But so long as the balmy, tropical atmosphere pervades the pages, one reads on contentedly. It is not an easy matter to deal with 50,000 square miles of territory, split up into numerous individual areas, but Mr. Manington successfully preserves the unity and interest of his study, while doing justice to the islands in detail.

Coal and Gold

The Economic Consequences of Sterling Parity, by John Maynard Keynes. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$5 net.

EVER since his bold, and to some extent effective, criticism of the Versailles Treaty, Mr. Keynes has been one of Britain's most courageous and outspoken economic thinkers. He is now engaged, almost single-handed, in a campaign against the fiscal polity of the Baldwin Government, presenting arguments which, at least since the recent trouble in the coalfields, neither the ministers nor the country as a whole have been able to ignore.

The importance of his campaign arises from the fact that Britain considers the present unfavorable coal situation a menace to the whole economic structure of the Empire. The underrating of British coal in foreign markets has reduced her staple industry to partial stagnation.

It is essential that the root of the difficulty be found and attended to. Official opinion backs the coal owners, who declare the trouble is due to the high cost of production; in other words, to the high wages paid to the miners.

Mr. Keynes throws the main responsibility on the Government itself. Mr. Churchill's first important act on becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer was to restore the gold standard. The step, Mr. Keynes argues, being taken before prices had reached the level of 1914, is believed to have been responsible for the price of coal and foreign imports rising so rapidly. The scheme of the work is simple, says its author. Starting with the search for the center of the family budget, he reviews the numerous objects connected with the arts and crafts. Then we read of experiments for the light, furniture, armaments, houses, etc., etc., from the implements of agriculture to the trappings of war, which, he writes, may claim to be products of English craftsmanship. Among the odder objects mentioned are the "old fashioned" and "rugged" suits of armor.

Furthermore, Mr. Keynes argues that, to remedy the situation, the Bank of England has resorted to drastic and dangerous expedients such as the restriction of credits, which has the effect of increasing unemployment, and so forcing down wages and the cost of production. The policy of deliberately intensifying unemployment with a view to forcing wage reduction is already partly in force, and the tragedy of our situation lies in the fact that, from the misguided standpoint which has been officially adopted, this course is theoretically justified.

Mr. Keynes' theories are stoutly opposed by most fiscal experts. But sound or not, they form an important element in a controversy that, in one way or another, concerns every commercial nation, and, as set forth in this booklet, will be highly interesting to all students of economic policies.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Books on Nature, by Otto Speer, Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$1.75.

A Random Record of Travel, by William Dudley Pelley, New York: Oxford University Press. American branch. \$1.50.

The Sons of the Indian War, by John G. Neihardt. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75.

A Guide to the Study of Woodworking, by Paul V. Woolley. Peoria, Ill.: The Manual Arts Press. 50 cents.

Mademoiselle's Lyrics, compiled by Simon L. Coblenz. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. \$1.50.

The Great Pacific War, by Lester Holtzman. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$1.25.

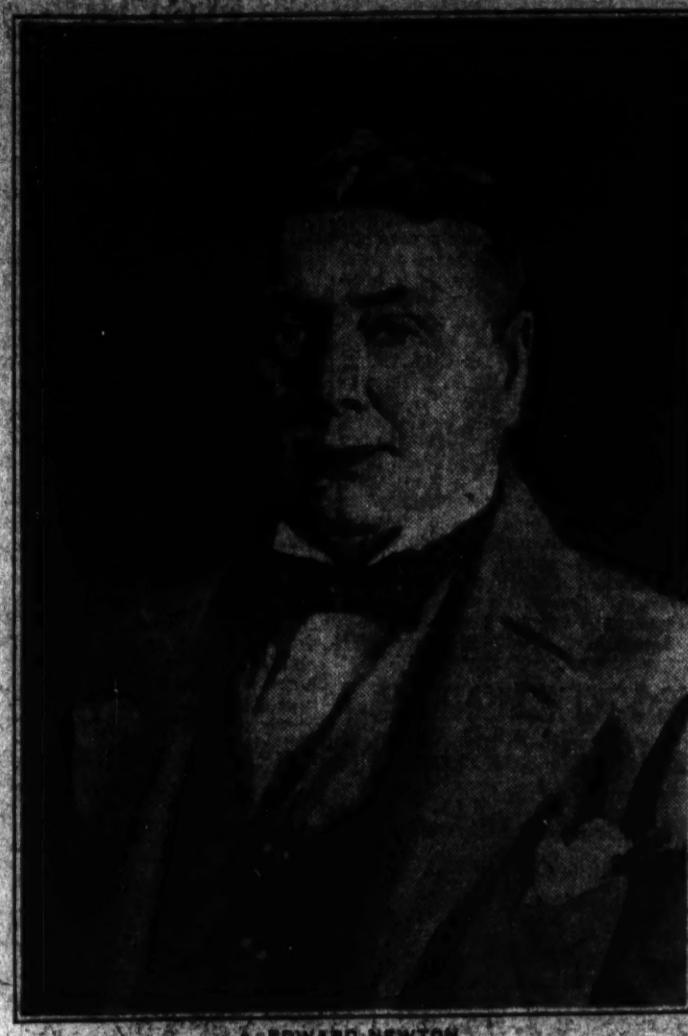
China's Golden Stories, Tales for Little Children, collected and retold by Veronica S. Hutchinson. New York: Minton, Balch & Co. \$1.50.

Old Swedish Fairy Tales, by Anna Wenberg. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

Washington, by Lucy Foster Madison. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company.

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The Collector Speaks



EDWARD NEWTON
Author of "The Greatest Men in the World and Other Papers" (Little, Brown).

degrees the adult school became the larger section of its activity, more and more concerned with the Society of Friends, coming up everywhere. So long as the movement continued, work along the lines of adult education, and in 1920 the National Council of Adult School Association was formed. Women's education was always shared an equal importance with that of men in the Adult School movement and Throop College at Montevallo has been open to women for ten years. Woodbrook near Birmingham is a hall of residence for students not necessarily Friends. The out-patients branches of the National Adult School Union seem to be ever extending.

The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection, compiled by Edward Fuller (London: Longman's Green & Co. £1. 6d. net), has been published on behalf of the Save the Children Fund of London. The first edition appeared in 1924. The "Declaration of Geneva" and the Children's Charter are having a profound influence throughout the civilized world. The protection of child labor and compilation such as this, gathered from official sources, deserves the gratitude of all whose business it is to deal with vital statistics. Though the comparative value of some of the information may be limited because there is as yet a good deal of disparity in the full meaning of terms in the different countries, this book will show the necessity of some sort of agreement as to a common definition as well as method on the part of governments and social workers. The information on juvenile delinquency and child labor serves an admirable purpose.

The Genealogy of the Finns, by U. T. Sirelius (Helsinki: Government Printing Office), is particularly welcome because of the growing importance of Finland as a factor in the reconstruction of Europe. A small map shows the local distribution of the Fins of the Baltic (namely Fins of Finland, Caroleans, Vepsians, Votians, Estonians, and Livonians) and the Fins of the Hungarian, Ossietz, and Ingrian tribes, and the distribution of each race among the people shows that a high degree of culture was achieved at a very early period, and their success in agriculture dates back as far as the bronze age. Yet the Finns, Hungarians or Magyars and Estonians are the only ones that have as yet risen to an independent civilized state. Not till 1918 did Finland become a sovereign State, and in 1921 education became compulsory. The fascination of the vast forests, great rivers and rock-bound lakes grips the imagination, and the national traditions, embodied in the great epic "Kalevala," show the poet imagination has played in the history of this race of northern heroes.

A Wayfarer in Czechoslovakia, by E. L. Robson (London: Methuen & Company £1. 16d. net) is the record of a summer holiday of an English clergyman spent chiefly in the towns of Bohemia. But the writer studies history well before making his tour, and one of the most interesting parts of the book is the sympathetic account of the life and work of John Hus, based on the writings of Lotzow and Wratislaw, and on his own researches into old Latin chronicles. The illustrations are pencil studies of the architecture of towns in Bohemia—Prague, Kutna Hora, Tabor and Cheb; and two of Moravia.

The Maid of the Mountains, by Jackson Gregory (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, £1.75), is a tale of the California mountains as romantic as the Swiss Alps—indeed, more so. It is no quarrel with its length, it is an unusual story only in its portraitures of astonishing personalities. The "Maid" is the whole show. And he is a complete "show," in almost a tempestuous drama. For every like him neither had one缺点 him. But we don't want to make a word about that. Which is after all the last of a good novel.

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RADIO

NEW BROWNING-DRAKE SETS HAVE MANY IMPROVEMENTS

Three Models Announced, Each Using "Regenerator" Circuit, and Varying Only in Equipment and Styles of Cabinets as Selected

In the first months of the present year a new receiver quietly entered the radio set market based on the famous Browning-Drake circuit introduced by this paper to the public the previous June. The set was the result of an interesting idea of the best of the young inventors of the radio frequency transmitter used. In fact it was really a case of a need demanding that it be supplied.

There has been a widespread demand for complete Browning-Drake sets and since many amateur builders had put out mediocre jobs with the results being hardly favorable to the work of these young engineers, it was felt that the public should be able to get a carefully designed and built receiver.

The plans outlined, therefore, called for a set to be designed by Newark Browning and Drake and their consultants, a set which would be built under the direct supervision of these men and one in which quality would have the first consideration regardless of price. With this idea of building up to a standard and not down to a price the work on the set was started.

Careful design made it possible to produce this set in limited quantities at a price decidedly low considering the fact that the selling figure did not enter into the original plans. From the first the idea was to put out a set in limited quantities on much the same basis as high-grade "custom built" \$7000 to \$10,000 automobiles. Later on increased production, carefully guarded, however, made it possible to lower the price some \$20 from the original figure.

The layout of parts is quite different from the original home-built plan since the tuning dials are placed at either end of the panel which is but 21 inches long. In between the tuning condensers the two audio transformers are placed. At the time the set was introduced it may be seen that it was working out in the logical direction since great attention was paid to the audio end of the set, extreme volume getting but scant consideration in the desire for pure tone quality, a practice that is now quite general.

Another new departure in the design of this set was a change in the method of neutralization in which a combined capacity and inductance idea was utilized, differing from the previously used method. This method is being used on the present receivers and has proven very satisfactory in nation-wide tests.

In keeping with the high standards outlined a most unusual test was adopted for each receiver, one in fact that we do not believe has ever been attempted by any other manufacturer, and that is a certified test of coast-to-coast reception not from the middle of the United States but from the Atlantic coast at Boston to the Pacific coast. Every set produced during the months previous to the hot weather was given this test before it was shipped.

This present set is built into a very attractive cabinet with the panel designs in gilt. A voltmeter is included, permitting accurate current readings which are a real need if small tubes are to be used. Compartments at either end of the set provide room for all the batteries if dry cells are used, while they will take care of the necessary B batteries if a storage battery is used.

People in the radio industry aware of the rather unusual ideas embodied in the design, production, and selling methods used by the Browning-Drake Corporation are following the results with great interest. Perhaps the idea behind the whole thing—a "laboratory built" receiver, a "high speed production job"—suggests a slight modification of the old saying that if a man makes something really good, if it is only a mousetrap, the world will beat a path through the weeds to his door. It is interesting, to say the least, to find a product so devoid of the usual commercialism as this one would seem to be.

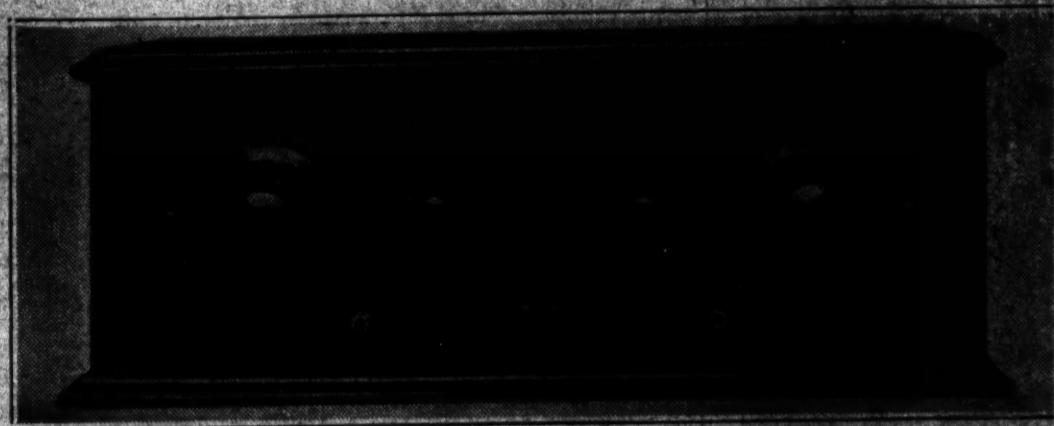
"Junior" Model Attractive in Performance and Price
Announcement of a laboratory-built Browning-Drake receiver, us-

Betty Crocker Talks Through 12 Stations

On Sept. 21 twelve of the leading radioing stations of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, will start the simultaneous radioing of the Betty Crocker Home Service Talks. Three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10:45 a.m., Betty Crocker will talk to the Nation's housewives from the following stations: WEEL Boston, Mass.; WEAF New York, N. Y.; WEPF Philadelphia, Pa.; WCAE Pittsburgh, Pa.; WGR Buffalo, N. Y.; WEAR Cleveland, Ohio; WWD Detroit, Mich.; WHT Chicago, Ill.; KSD St. Louis, Mo.; WBAP Kansas City, Mo.; KFL Los Angeles, Calif.; and the Gold Medal Station, St. Paul-Minneapolis, WCCO.

These talks will deal with preparation of food for the table, meal menus, party suggestions, food for children, and in addition, three complete cooking schools. As one woman who listened to the Betty Crocker talks radios by WCCO last winter described it, it will be "home economics across the sky." The series, with brief interruptions at Christmas and Easter, will continue for 28 weeks.

The B-D "Junior" Model



The "Standard" Receiver

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE RADIOCAST

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A Christian Science lecture to be delivered by William W. Porter, C. S. B. of New York City, N. Y., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of a group of Christian Science churches in Greater New York, will be given in Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, Monday evening, Sept. 14, and will be broadcast by stations WMCN, New York City, 241 meters wavelength.

The lecture begins at 7 p. m. eastern standard time.

MANITOBA WHEAT ESTIMATE
WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 12 (P)—In its final crop report for the season the Manitoba Free Press estimates the total wheat crop for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at 385,000,000 bushels.

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Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 13
EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WPA, Newark, Colo. (880 Meters)

1:30 to 1:45 p. m.—"Music concert with a selected program of varied Cuban music and songs."

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (1000 Meters)

1:30 to 1:45 p. m.—"Dinner concert by Uncle Kaylee and his orchestra."

WBZ, Springfield, Mass. (1000 Meters)

1:30 p. m.—"Washington orchestra."

WCR, Ottawa, Ont. (880 Meters)

1:30 p. m.—"Coy corner for boys and girls."

WEA, Boston, Mass. (880 Meters)

1:30 p. m.—"Weather forecast."

WCAE, Philadelphia, Pa. (880 Meters)

1:30 p. m.—"Dinner concert by Uncle Kaylee."

WPAF, Washington, D. C. (880 Meters)

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THE HOME FORUM

Tennyson's Use of the Classical

IN THE somewhat ambiguous title, the word classical is used, not to indicate the classic qualities of precision, orderliness, repose, which characterize a large field of art, and which are not absent from Tennyson's work, but rather to indicate the poet's use of classical material, that which is myth and legend based on the folklore of ancient Greece.

Among Tennyson's less familiar, occasional pieces is one addressed "To H. L. on his Travels in Greece." Though by no means a great poem, it has interest as evidence of the poet's enthusiasm for classic shores.

"And trust me while I turned the page,
And tracked you still on classic ground.

I drew in gladness till I found
My spirits in the golden age."

And the poem contains lovely pictures of the "Naiad's gleaming shoulders under gloom of cavern pillars" and "limb'd gods," and other masks of the golden age.

Indeed the field of Greek mythology was to Tennyson even congenial ground. Everyone, of course, knows the finest poems of them all, Ulysses, with its throbbing sea, its wanderlust, its power of evoking the whole ancient world in a phrase—"far on the ringing plains of windy Troy"; and above all, its vigorous conception of character rising above time and place. Belonging to the same cycle is the Lotos Eaters, an earlier poem, of less power but full of beauty. Here too there is the sound of the sea:

"Roll'd to starboard, roll'd to larboard when the surge was seething free
Where the wallowing monster spouted his foam fountains to the sea."

But here, for the most part, the atmosphere is that of a world of dreams, remote—"a land where it was always afternoon"—a land of sweet melody—

"There is sweet music here that softer falls

Than petals from blown roses on the grass

Or night-dews in still waters between walls

Of shadowy granite, in a gleaming pass."

Small wonder that the sea-tossed crew are fair to linger there," falling dead in a half-life.

Of the Trojan cycle also is Odensee, one of the poems to be mercilessly criticized by the unimaginative Look-hart. It has its vulnerable points; in fact they are on the surface. The refrain to "Mother Ida, many-fountained Ida" is monotonously repeated, perhaps, though Tennyson shows his Greek feeling in the use of the compound adjective. It is at times softly sentimental; the setting is beautiful but a little too artificial and studied. Yet even here there are delicate bits of water-color—

"There lies a vale in Ida, lovelier than all the valleys of Iolian hills, The swimming ripples slope athwart the glen,

Puts forth an arm and creeps from pine to pine."

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1903 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily
Newspaper

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WILLIS J. ARBOGAST, Editor

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"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control."

C. F. B.

The Lesson

No straight line in the Parthenon; no parallel; no regular serpentine! Its most precious lesson and its most urgent appeal at present are against sordid mechanism in our own building. The truth is that the Greeks brought their architecture close to nature. It is a sure proof of genius on the part of all architects, if they make their buildings agree with the natural environment. If the landscape looks as if they had come there, as it were, naturally. Sir Sidney Colvin points this out: "The affinity of Greek nature with Greek art, its power of producing, in the same way effects of surpassing richness, with means of extreme simplicity and severity, is the thing which the Athenian landscape brings continually home to you, in details as well as in general aspect." It is true that to the Greeks emotion did come from nature, and the fact that their arts, architecture pre-eminently, are so great is because they found an adequate manner of expressing emotion. Hence their art, like all great art, acts as the recorder of man to man, and is, as Colvin says, "ever overflowing with meaning." Alfred Mansfield Brooks, in "Architecture,"

says: "Long and hard to travel were the miles that stretched between Jane Lowes and her Quaker neighbors. Heavy timbered forests covered the sunlit slopes where green corn is growing now. Philadelphia, that dear City of Brotherly Love, lay far away. The visitors were not so plentiful as those who came to the wilderness. Jane Lowes made her home there, and now, as she sits off, leaving the lake recant and silent.

Pentateuch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Quintessence of a race, and documental
And indispensable to my shelf,
Recording an itinerant nation's
Of tribal lands and their ancestral
The poet's transcript of a nation's
Its rising,
Its tracking caravan of shepherd
Kings,
Clansmen hard-pot to it in all ac-
quiring.
Alies of God against whatever
stings.
Now here is majesty and here is
clamour;
Wisdom and folly strangely mixed
And blended,
And here is magic melody and
glamour
From the beginning till the tale is
ended.
And spite of ignorance, of evil sins,
The searching marvel of the Light
begins Isabel Fiske Conant

Moonlight in the High Country

The crystal glory of the September moon in the high country is a secret loneliness, known only to the fortunate who have been privileged to witness this miracle of rarefied atmosphere. Here the early autumn moon-bright as sunfire as ice: the air as sweet as sage. Like a shimmering mirage the spell of the desert light is upon distant mountains, sagebrush plains and tamed acres of arid terrain. Families, drivers, pack-trains, or any number of pack-train drivers that mankind has invented down the ages of fancy may lurk in the velvety black universe of sagebrush, prickly pear, or quivering aspen tops. Who knows but that any moment Robin Goodfellow and his mischievous band may step out for a wild and gleeful dance on the arid flats of the lawn? Or perchance some deer, Diana with her silver hoofs may come fleeing over the hills pursuing the aged old chase across the moon-bright sage all through the bright white night.

Shadows are long on the silver-rimmed turf. The grape vines are a phantom Jacob's ladder for Titian sketched on the belvedere grass; a

September Advice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Go out a night like this before the sun
comes in a gust. Listen by any wall
And you will hear the red-cheeked apples fall
Into the pastures of the Long Ago.
Tomorrow, when the sun is bright again
On planting slops and soil, you will see there
A heap of pungent ripe trout lying
where
Some harvester went walking through
the grain.
I would advise you on an afternoon
As clear as this to huddle in the grass
And whilst up to blockards when they pass
Above the corn, or walk on when
Is a bright stick in the sky, and hear
The sound of apples falling through
the year.

Harold Vinal

"A good man... bringeth forth good things"

PRIMITIVES and savages writing right down to the ends of the earth, and the ends of the world, in a variety of languages, where we come, a good man out of the good treasure of the heart brings forth good things. It is not, then, our duty merely to live in salvation—protestant, catholic, or otherwise—but to do our best to encourage us in the will of the Master. A good man, in the eyes of the Master, is he who seeks to do the will of God. The "good treasure of the heart" is the storehouse of his good deeds. Such a man manifestly can be nothing less than the good thoughts which the righteous cherish.

The weakness which characterized Jesus' attitude had its origin in his recognition of God as the Father of all, as Lord of heaven and earth, and as creator and governor of the universe. As this teaching is as applicable today as in the time of Jesus' ministry, it seems important to inquire as to the nature of the "good treasure of the heart". What is it? How, similarly, may another receive it? These are the questions which Christian Science is answering with directness and in a manner practicable for all seekers after Truth. Christian Science teaches that since "all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation," as Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 463), nothing exists or has entity apart from divine Mind and its perfect ideas, which ideas constitute the spiritual universe and man. Man, then, as the idea of Mind, God's reflection or image, expresses only the qualities of God. Man's consciousness is the expression of the divine; hence, man is conscious only of the perfect ideas of God. Moreover, since God is infinite good, these ideas express only good. The ideas, then, which constitute the treasures of the heart, out of which the healed one performs his good deeds.

Thinking good thoughts, holding assiduously to man's present perfection, brings good into our experience. As good comes in, evil departs; for, manifestly, both cannot occupy the same mental ground at the same time. As men cease to think evil, they cease to be sinful; and the reformed or regenerated become the good man, whose actions the Master so heartily commended. Christian Science is working this reform the world over, and a great peace of gratitude is being raised to God, the Giver of all good gifts, for the continuous manifestation of His unchanging, limitless love.

Titans of the Thames

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It was already becoming daylight when we entered the Thames: the lead-coloured river stretched before us, displaying its broad surface beneath a gray, opaque sky. On the distant, fog-shrouded shores neither trees nor houses were distinguishable. Great black ships, blowing their harsh sirens, passed us one after another.

As we advanced the lines of ships became thicker, the banks began to close in, houses, buildings, parks with great trees began to appear. Little by little villages, square fields, divided by hedges and signboards became visible. A twisting violet-hued road ran between green farm-lands and lost itself in the distance.

We passed by some riverside towns. The turns of the stream gave rise to a strange illusion, that of seeing a file of ships advancing full steam ahead, amongst houses and trees.

The river narrowed still more, the day became brighter, so that one could now see both banks quite clearly, and still the ships continued to pass.

"Have we arrived?" I asked a sailor.

"In a moment. We are still nine miles from the Customs."

The movement and animation in the Thames increased amazingly. The fog and smoke thickened as we approached London and in the opaque and turbid atmosphere the buildings on the banks were scarcely distinguishable. It began to rain a little. The great factory chimneys vomited dense, black smoke; the yellow stream stained with darker veins swept along on the force of the tide a medley of driftwood, corks, papers and bits of straw. On both sides rose great symmetrical warehouses, mountains of coal; piles of many-coloured casks...

Between the houses, as though quite inland, rose a forest of masts, interlaced with ropes amongst which fluttered long, discolored pennants. The East India Docks were here.

Steamers passed, some already unloaded and almost out of the walls, showing barnacles, green hulls, others sunk low by the weight of their cargoes. A Dutch coaster, very dirty, patched hulls, moved slowly, carried by the tides, with flag flying. Upon the deck a dog barked noisily.

The Clyde slackened speed. On both banks square chimneys rose to the height of towers, stacks of wood enough to build a town, sawn-off with their enormous machinery, tall chimneys painted with black tar, stores, sheds, groups of little, smoky houses, with their yards and windows overlooking the river, and an occasional shrubby tree seeming to support the black wall on the muddy wharf. The docks were busy; their iron claws snatched the bows of the ships to appear a moment later with their grates and the buckets full of coal, the boats and the casks descended to the windows of a second or third floor where two or three men received them.

In some places where the river was wider, gigantic cranes raised from the water on huge iron legs and wrapped in their cloaks of fog seemed like titans met together in some fantastic conclave.

Now the Tower of London appeared, standing out against the gray sky like a giant. The Clyde approached a belt road; the carts and omnibuses stopped on both sides of the bridge which divided in the



The Jane Lowes Farm House

Photograph by Eleanor G. R. Young

The Scots' Diminutive

For nursery rhymes the diminutive is unsurpassable for its sense of tender perception of the fascinating helplessness of the object addressed. Take, for instance:

Dance to your daddy
My bonnie daddy.
Dance to your daddy, my bonnie daddy!

And ye'll get a fishie
In a little fishie—

Ye'll get a fishie when the boat comes home.

Dance to your daddy,
My bonnie daddy.

Dance to your daddy, my bonnie daddy.

And ye'll get a coatie
And a pair of breeches—

You'll get a whipple and a scapple.

Hugs, 'beloveds' and such-like sacerdinities. The tidal wave of passion swamps the Scot. Even the mildest of ordinary, everyday loves remain unexpressed, either directly or indirectly, because there is no vocabulary for them. It is somebody of Barrie's, I think, who says: "Love ye? Weeht! Fat kin' o' a word that's to be makin' esse—o'an fowk a' weel aneuch." In a vague unformulated fashion we consider tenderness a weakness.... So in our soft moments—no dithyrambs, no little urbanities, or amabilities. We just drop into diminutives.

I have said that the use of the diminutive is most prevalent in the north-east of Scotland, particularly in Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, but it is also used in Kincardineshire, Forfarshire and Fifeshire, and as far north as Ross-shire.... In illustration of this, a Forfar friend cites "a little we bit gnif gnaf o' doggie"; while a Ross-shire newspaper recently set a set of verses by Donald A. Mackenzie, entitled "Granary's Baking," described as being "in Cromarty dialect." It begins thus:

I has a wee man that I ca' Donal' Dhu.
Wi' rosy red cheeks, an' een o' deep blue.
A sweet pink chin an' a cherry rine mou.

O a bonnie wee mannie is my Donal' Dhu.

Wi' a twiss bit powis o' flaxen hue.
An' his pink tippet joggles ave bo-peepin' thro.

The curries that dance roun his litte fit broo.

O a cante wee currie is my Donal' Dhu.

His chubby bit nivis he poiks in my mou.
He steeks baith my een an' my nose
He will pu'.

Syne lauchs in my face an' says "goole goo goo."

O a trickie wee nickum is my Donal' Dhu.

Note how the diminutive is applied not merely to the child itself, but to the different parts of his anatomy.

It need hardly be said that the diminutive is used extensively, capably in verse, to express affection for grown-ups, and forms the very foundation of the love-lyric throughout Scotland generally. Burns simply tells us that Scots "makars" either of yesterday or of to-day rarely employ it. They think it too common, too colloquial, not "literary" enough. J. M. Bulloch, in "The Bodkin Tongue,"

Homing

High o'er the restless deep, above

the reach

Of gunner's hope, vast flights of wild

ducks stretch

Far as the eye can glance on either

side

In a broad space and level lie they

in glee;

And in their wedge-like figures from

the north

Day follows day, night after night at

last

Crabs

PROSE WORKS
Other Than

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
and the
CHURCH MANUAL

By
MARY BAKER EDDY

THE Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of the prose works of Mrs. Eddy other than "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and the "Church Manual" in one volume, uniform in style with the pocket editions of her writings.

The new book of 1312 pages contains the following books:

Miscellaneous Writings
(including Chapter of Testimonials)
Retrospection and Introspection
Unity of Good
Pulpit and Press
Religious Divine Sciences

No and Yes
Christian Science versus Pantheism
Message to The Mother Church for 1900

Message to The Mother Church for 1901

Message to The Mother Church for 1902

Christian Healing

SEVERAL NEW HIGH RECORDS ARE REACHED

Stock Market Strong and Active in Short Session

NEW YORK. Sept. 12 (UPI)—Speculation for the rise continued unabated in today's brief session of the stock market.

Today many strong, favorable trade reports, rumors of higher dividends and several other generally accepted bullish factors were brought forward by pool managers to explain the further appreciation in quoted values.

Several new highs were recorded in the motor group, particularly by shares of the so-called quantity producers.

Mail order and merchandising shares swept forward under the leadership of Sears, Roebuck which reached new high levels. The demand for soft coal arising from the suspension of anthracite mining was reflected in the steady accumulation of Pittsburgh & West Virginia, which crossed \$1 to a record high.

American Can duplicated the year's high of \$42, but later fell back on profit-taking.

The closing was strong. Total sales approximated 800,000 shares.

Bond prices fluctuated within an extremely narrow trading area at the opening of today's market.

There was a disposition to await new offerings which are proposed in abundance next week, and found few issues to attract them in the trading list.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical obligations, however, continued their accumulation. Seaboard led a further advance in French bonds, breaking into new high ground.

Profit-taking cropped out in spots,

causing slight recessions in Argentine Government 4s, which recently attained the highest level of the year.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans Boston New York
Commercial rate 3.4% 3.4% 3.4%
Outside com'l paper 3.4% 3.4% 3.4%
Year money 3.4% 3.4% 3.4%
Customer com'l loans 3.4% 3.4% 3.4%
Individual com'l loans 3.4% 3.4% 3.4%

Bar silver in New York Today Previous
Bar silver in London 33.4d 33.4d
Bar gold in London 54s 11d 54s
Mexican dollars 35c 35c 35c

Clearing House Figures
Boston New York
Exchanges \$70,000,000 \$35,000,000
Total deposits 25,000,000 25,000,000
Balances 25,000,000 25,000,000
Year ago today 25,000,000 25,000,000
Exchange week 21,000,000 13,000,000 6,000,000
For week 12,000,000 4,000,000 2,000,000
F. R. bank credit 27,330,315 88,000,000

Acceptance Market
Prime Eligible Banks—
10 days 3.4% 3.4%
40 days 3.4% 3.4%
90 days 3.4% 3.4%
4 months 3.4% 3.4%
6 months 3.4% 3.4%
Non-member and private eligible banks in general 3% cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:
Atlanta 4.5% Bucharest 6%
Budapest 4.5% Copenhagen 4.5%
Copenhagen 4.5% Helsinki 4.5%
Cleveland 4.5% Lisbon 4%
Dallas 4% Madrid 4%
Kansas City 4% Manila 4%
New York 4% Oslo 4%
Philadelphia 4% Paris 4%
Richmond 4% Prague 4%
San Francisco 4% Riga 4%
St. Louis 4% Stockholm 4%
Athen 4% Stockholm 4%
Athens 4% Tokyo 4%
Berlin 4% Warsaw 4%
Bombay 4% Warsaw 4%
Brussels 4% Warsaw 4%
Calcutta 4% Warsaw 4%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Last	Previous
Sterling: Current	4.84%	4.84%
Demand	4.84%	4.84%
Cables	4.84%	4.84%
French franc	4.84%	4.84%
Belgian franc	4.44%	4.44%
Lira	1.50	1.50
Swiss franc	1.50	1.50
U.S. dollar	2.50	2.50
Holland	4.01%	4.01%
Sweden	2.88	2.88
Norway	2.45	2.45
Denmark	2.45	2.45
Spain	1.44	1.44
Portugal	1.44	1.44
Greece	0.44	0.44
Austria	0.44	0.44
Argentina	4.02	4.02
Brazil	1.50	1.50
Poland	1.79	1.79
U.S. dollar	1.00	1.00
Hungary	0.14%	0.14%
Jugoslavia	0.14%	0.14%
Finland	0.52%	0.52%
Czechoslovakia	0.28%	0.28%
Kuwait	0.44%	0.44%
Shanghai, China	1.00	1.00
Hong Kong . . . . .	.60	.60
Bombay . . . . .	.68	.68
Calcutta . . . . .	.68	.68
Uruguay . . . . .	.60	.60
Chile . . . . .	.119	.119
Peru . . . . .	.25	.25
Canadian Ex. . . . .	.34	.34

* Per thousand.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Bentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Oct. 21	25.62	26.00	25.61	24.00	24.00
22	25.62	26.00	25.61	24.00	24.00
23	25.82	26.42	25.81	24.44	23.85
24	25.82	26.42	25.81	24.44	23.85
25	25.82	26.42	25.81	24.44	23.85
26	25.82	26.42	25.81	24.44	23.85
27	25.82	26.42	25.81	24.44	23.85
28	25.82	26.42	25.81	24.44	23.85
29	25.82	26.42	25.81	24.44	23.85
30	25.82	26.42	25.81	24.44	23.85
31	25.82	26.42	25.81	24.44	23.85
Spots	24.45	24.45	23.89	24.25	23.80

New Orleans Cotton
Last Prev.

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Sept. 21	22.30	22.85	22.34	22.50	22.40
22	22.30	22.85	22.34	22.50	22.40
23	22.30	22.85	22.34	22.50	22.40
24	22.30	22.85	22.34	22.50	22.40
25	22.30	22.85	22.34	22.50	22.40
26	22.30	22.85	22.34	22.50	22.40
27	22.30	22.85	22.34	22.50	22.40
28	22.30	22.85	22.34	22.50	22.40
29	22.30	22.85	22.34	22.50	22.40
30	22.30	22.85	22.34	22.50	22.40

Chicago Cotton
Prev.

	High	Low	Clos.	Prev.
Oct. 21	22.45	22.75	22.50	22.45
22	22.45	22.75	22.50	22.45
23	22.45	22.75	22.50	22.45
24	22.45	22.75	22.50	22.45
25	22.45	22.75	22.50	22.45
26	22.45	22.75	22.50	22.45
27	22.45	22.75	22.50	22.45
28	22.45	22.75	22.50	22.45
29	22.45	22.75	22.50	22.45
30	22.45	22.75	22.50	22.45

Liverpool Cotton
Last Prev.

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Oct. 21	12.52	12.62	12.51	12.52	12.52
22	12.52	12.62	12.51	12.52	12.52
23	12.52	12.62	12.51	12.52	12.52
24	12.52	12.62	12.51	12.52	12.52
25	12.52	12.62	12.51	12.52	12.52
26	12.52	12.62	12.51	12.52	12.52
27	12.52	12.62	12.51	12.52	12.52
28	12.52	12.62	12.51	12.52	12.52
29	12.52	12.62	12.51	12.52	12.52
30	12.52	12.62	12.51	12.52	12.52

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK. Sept. 14 (UPI)—Following are the day's prices for some of the staple commercial items:

Sept. 11 Aug. 18 Sept. 12

Wheat No. 1 spring 1.75

Wheat No. 2 red 1.75

Oats No. 2 winter 1.75

Pinto beans 1.75

Flour, Milled 7.25

Lard, Crystallized 1.75

Shortening 1.75

Pork, Lard 1.75

Sugar, granulated 1.75

Silver 1.75

No. 1 Tea 2.12

Lead 1.75

Tin 1.75

Copper 1.75

Steel billets Pitts 1.75

Steel billets Pitts 1.75

Steel plates Pitts 1.75

Steel sheets Pitts 1.75

Steel wire Pitts 1.75

Steel rods Pitts 1.75

Steel angle Pitts 1.75

Steel beams Pitts 1.75

Steel plates Pitts 1.75

Steel sheets Pitts 1.75

Steel wire Pitts 1.75

Steel rods Pitts 1.75

